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## General Summary of News.

### EUROPE.

Our Literary Readers will, we trust, readily pardon us for breaking through the usual order of our publication, and postponing to a future day, what we had prepared for them on this:—as the arrival of a Ship from England, is now an event of so rare an occurrence that there must be a very general anxiety among all classes, to learn the nature of the public intelligence, brought by it, when it does occur: It is to meet that anxiety, that we have departed from our usual order, in giving our present Number to General News, instead of Literature, Science, and the Arts, to which it is professedly and almost uninterruptedly devoted.

Our Letters and Papers, the former to the 23d, and the latter to the 21st July, reached us from the Rochester, yesterday. The Prorogation of the Parliament, and the spirit of disaffection (miscalled, as we think and hope it is,) which prevails throughout the country, from the pressure of distress, form the principal topics in both; but, our Letters strengthen the hope that we ventured to indulge in yesterday's, namely, that the benevolence of private wealth, the firm character of public virtue and patriotism, and the general sense of the country, will go far to avert the evils which the aspect of the times forbodes.

The Papers, in noticing that the most striking features of the Prince Regent's Speech, on proroguing the Parliament, was the expression of his determination to exert all the legal and constitutional powers entrusted to him, for the preservation of internal order and tranquillity, say also, that the introduction of this topic into the Regent's Speech, seems a serious confirmation of the reports which have been lately current, with respect to important information of organized conspiracies in the North, having come into the hands of the Government; but, they add, whatever may be the foundation of its fears, it is manifest from the allusion, that Government entertains apprehensions of very serious proceedings.

We have selected from our early Papers of July, in order to preserve the series of European intelligence as unbroken as possible, the Memorials and Declarations of principal note, that have fallen under our observation, and have given the Parliamentary Proceedings also in a regular series, up to the period of its dissolution, all of which will be found in another part of our Journal. In the mean time, we present here the scattered articles of general intelligence, that we find in the London Papers, from the 4th to the 21st of July, the interval which these Papers fill up, beyond the date of our previous accounts, in the order of their dates.

**Procession of the Prince Regent to Prorogue Parliament.**—Tuesday July 13, being the day appointed for the Prince Regent closing the session of Parliament, arrangements were accordingly made for the Regent to exercise one of the most important duties of sovereignty. His Royal Highness left Carlton House at 25 minutes to two o'clock, in the State Carriage with the six beautiful creams, decorated with lilac ribbons, accompanied by the Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse, and Lord Viscount Melbourne, Lord in Waiting. The Prince Regent wore regimentals, with his different Orders, and appeared in excellent health. His Royal Highness entered the House of Peers one minute before two o'clock, which was announced by a royal salute from cannons placed on the Lambeth shore. His Royal Highness remained in the House exactly 26 minutes. The procession returned to St. James's Palace in the same order. His Royal Highness was cheered by the populace as he went in his private carriage to the Palace, and as he went and returned in the royal procession. Among the many distinguished personages present in the House of Lords on this occasion were the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the French, Austrian, Persian, Algerine, and other Ambassadors.

The Prince Regent is expected to leave town in the course of a few days for Brighton.

Two reasons are assigned for the prorogation of Parliament for so short a time as the 24th of August. One, the spirit of discontent manifested in the country; the other, that the Lord Chancellor, who is expected to leave town about that time, may not have his vacation broken in upon by his being shortly called back to town, as would be the case were the prorogation fixed for a later period.

**London, July 15, 1819.**—A very vile though unsuccessful attempt at murder has taken place not far from the scene of M. Kotzebue's assassination, and originating in motives, as it is affirmed, of the same wild and desolating cast. A son of an apothecary took it into his head that M. Ibel, President of the regency of Wisbad, a man in the confidence of the Duke his Sovereign, ought to be put to death as not being a friend to that order of political pharmacy which this unedged administrator of draughts and boluses was pleased, in his wisdom, to approve of.

The remains of Madame Blanchard were on Thursday interred in the Cemetery of Father La Chaise.—She was of the Protestant Religion.—She met her death in making her sixty-seventh ascent. She has left no children. There has been found at her house a will, by which she has left all the property she was possessed of, amounting to about 50,000 francs, to a child eight years of age, the daughter of the owner of the house which she inhabited.

Ministers are reported to have intelligence of the late meetings in the Northern districts being connected with extensive seditious combinations.

**London, Sunday, July 18.**—The last has been an important week at the Stock Exchange, having included the settlement of the largest account, and the most extensive series of time bargains, perhaps, ever known. Independently of the contract for a new loan, and, as it was believed, one almost unprecedented in amount for a period of peace, a circumstance that always brings a large portion of the public as speculators into the market, the funds had, during its progress, from several other causes, excited general avidity, and held out the prospect of almost certain gain. In proportion to the extent of the speculations, the fluctuations have been great and sudden. In the beginning of the account (May 27), Consols, which, about a fortnight before, had been above 72, had fallen to 63, and in consequence of large sales, still further declined in the course of the first week, till they reached 65 5/8th, the lowest point to which they subsided. On the 4th June, during the first interview between the Contractors and Ministers on the subject of the loan, and while its amount was still unascertained, large sales were made, on the supposition that 30 millions would be the sum required, but when the fact transpired that 12 millions only were wanted, a sudden rise took place from 66 to 70 in Consols. On the following day they had reached 71 1/2, but declined almost as rapidly as they had risen, to 69: since that period the principal transactions have been effected at from 68 to 69 1/2. During the last few days of the account, the great subject of anxiety at the Stock Exchange has been to determine on which side the preponderance lay, and whether the greater number of time bargains had been effected by the buyers or the sellers for the day of settlement; as opinions varied either way, the price of stock rose or fell, but the market was managed with so much skill, that until Friday, which was settling day, it was far from being generally known that the sellers for the account, as we anticipated last week, had speculated too extensively, and sold stock to a much greater extent than they were able to deliver. The amount of stock demanded cannot be ascertained; but as many of the principal bankers, there being no continuation early in the account, bought for time rather than for money, and would necessarily claim its transfer on the day of settlement, it must have been enormous. The strength of the party was strikingly manifested in the quantity of stock delivered on Friday, but it was still so inadequate to the claims upon them, that yesterday morning notices were posted up at the Stock Exchange, demanding stock not then delivered, to the extent of nearly half a million in Consols. In the course of the day, by great exertions, a large portion of this was provided for, and arrangements were made, as is said, for carrying the remainder forward

to Tuesday next. The demand created for money stock by this peculiar state of the market was so great, that it bore a higher price than for the August account by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The general improvement, however, in the price of the funds was less than this demand should of itself have produced, but their advance was checked by the large sales for the August account, made by the party endeavouring to depress the funds, and which appear to have been transacted chiefly with a view to assist in the settlement of their present differences. The casualties attendant on the close of this account have been very few; a merchant of some respectability early in the week declared his inability to pay his differences on his time-bargains, amounting to between 8000l. and 9000l. and a person residing, we believe, at the west end of the town, and formerly of great property, is said to have left his brokers answerable for a sum exceeding 30,000l. In the Stock Exchange some embarrassments have taken place, but only in one instance to a very material extent and in all, we understand, they have proved of such a nature as to admit of being privately adjusted. Omnium varied yesterday from  $\frac{1}{2}$  premium to par, and left off at par to  $\frac{1}{2}$  premium. Consols for August were last quoted at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  ex. div. the highest price of the day having been 69.

London, July 19.—Every advice that reaches us from Spain proves great agitation among the people, and apprehensions and uncertainty on the part of the Government. O'Donnell's visit to Madrid, with some other circumstances attached to it, is not satisfactorily accounted for, but it has been followed by a strange rumour. It is now said that King Ferdinand has formed the chivalrous project of accompanying the expedition to South America, under a hope that his presence may do what the force of arms could not effect, and that he is privately to embark at Lisbon. Ferdinand may certainly have good grounds for not placing full confidence in any of his armed pacificators whom he may wish to charge with the exercise of power on the other side of the Atlantic, and he may also feel anxious with regard to the last effort it will be in his power to make, but we do not think he has courage enough to undertake a voyage attended with so many dangers, or mind to conceive such a project. Certain it is, that the Spanish Government at last begin seriously to be alarmed at the imposing attitude the new Transatlantic Governments have attained; experience has taught them the inefficiency of all their former plans to reconquer and pacify, and they are in a complete dilemma what new mode to pursue, though if they could gain their object, there is not a sacrifice they would not feel disposed to make. In the mean time to shew the wavering state of the Cabinet we are told, and similar reports are mentioned in the Paris Papers, that Mr. Garay, the Finance Minister, who upwards of a year ago was dismissed in such haste, and in so outrageous a manner, has now been called up to Madrid to be placed at the head of the Council of State, and a fiscal named to prosecute Casa Irujo. Mr. Onís, it is said, has received orders not to enter Madrid. Marquez, one of the first Comedians of the capital, has been banished, and a coach was brought to his door at one in the morning, as has been usual with the late Ministers of State. His fellow-comedians had assembled, and among themselves clubbed a sum of money for his support during the period of his banishment.

London, Tuesday, July 20.—We have inserted in another column, a paper which has been recently delivered into the various governments of Germany, by a deputation from the manufacturers and merchants of that country, who it would appear are now making the circuit of these Governments, with the view of persuading them to adopt measures for the protection of home manufactures, and the exclusion of foreign manufactures, and more particularly of the English.

The measures recommended are the removal of all internal duties by land and water, except turnpike duties, and the imposition at the frontiers of a duty of 10 per cent. on colonial goods, of 15 per cent. on foreign manufactures, from States not acting on a prohibitory system, and of 50 per cent. on the manufactures of England and other states acting on the prohibitory system.

We are under no great apprehension that these measures will ever be adopted. The union of the different German States is of too feeble a texture, to admit of a general agreement among them, as to the duties which are to be levied on these different subjects, and the proportions in which these duties are to be shared. The division of such a fund as this, might set by the ears less rapacious people than German Princes.

The notions in this Paper are no doubt very absurd, but they are nevertheless the notions which are yet too often repeated in this country. The idea of a balance of trade of 350 millions of florins a year against Germany, alarms this good Deputation for the future fate of their country. But they may tranquillize themselves. If the Germans have nothing to give in return, they may rest assured that

foreigners will soon tire of sending her year after year 350 millions of florins' worth of goods without an equivalent. The balance of trade will soon restore itself; for we do not think that there are any people so infatuated with these good Germans as to furnish them with goods merely for the pleasure of having them among their list of bad debtors.

It is deeply to be regretted, that the regulations of the different States of Europe throw so many impediments in the way of a natural and beneficial intercourse between them. From one end of Europe to the other, there is nothing but prohibitions and restrictions; the consequence of which is, that the industry of a country is diverted into channels which it would not of itself seek. All want to be sellers. Thus we hear of a million of German manufacturers in great distress, as a counterpart to the representations of the distress among the manufacturers of this country. All the world, however, cannot be manufacturers, and those who can afford to sell cheapest, must and ought in the long run, to drive the others out of the market. But then in the way of a return to a natural state of things, stands our Corn Law system, the effect of which is, to throw land into cultivation which cannot be beneficially cultivated and to force the people of other countries to become manufacturers, in spite of themselves, from their having no market for their superfluous produce.

London, Wednesday July 21.—The defeat of the Emperor of Morocco by the Mountaineers of Todla has given rise to a very formidable controversy between *The Times* and *The Courier*, on the subject of passive obedience, and the right of resistance. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the Laws and Constitutions of Morocco and its dependencies, the character of its Sovereign, or the sentiments of his people, to be able to pronounce, with any degree of positiveness, how far in justice that Sovereign merits the title of the miserable Tyrant of the West of Africa, or whether the inhabitants of the Mountains of Todla would have paid their tribute with more alacrity had a Representative Charter been granted to them by his Moorish Majesty. We have little doubt that this Emperor, though a Mahomedan, would appear to no great disadvantage in the comparison with his most Catholic Majesty of Spain, and some other Christian Potentates.

However, assuming with *The Times* "that there exists no law but the will of a single individual, who has the freedom, property, and lives of nations dependent on his sole caprice," we have no hesitation in agreeing with them, that "it seems an arbitrary use of language to qualify the revolt of such slaves from such a despot by the ignominious terms which it has frequently been the fashion to apply to them;" and we would even apply this doctrine to all tyrannies in all quarters of the world. The right of a people not merely to resist oppression but also to give themselves what form of Government they please, and whenever they please, is a doctrine to which the Revolution gave a sanction in this country, and which is admitted by all our great Constitutional writers.

We were rather surprised then that *The Courier* should have ventured on saying that "*The Times* afterwards endeavours, indeed by some sorry quibbling, to shew, that though rebellion is quite lawful in Morocco, it would be a very improper thing in England." Sorry quibbling! What is there no distinction or difference between a rebellion against the authority of the Emperor of Morocco, of Ali Pasha, of Ferdinand, and a rebellion against the Government of this country? The people of the former countries have no choice but unqualified obedience; the people of this give to the Government the whole of its strength. The people of this country, whatever defects they may wish remedied, are generally well affected to the established Constitution and Government; they will resist, therefore, any attempt to overturn them, and if ever the day comes that different sentiments shall become generally prevalent among them, the Constitution and Government must either soon give way or the people must be reduced to unqualified subjection, as in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, Ali Pasha, and Ferdinand.

By putting the Governments of the country on the same footing as despotic Governments, *The Courier* does not strengthen, but rather weakens the arm of authority. We are not afraid of the consequences of "Mr. Hunt, or any of the Orators who intend to be luminous to-morrow," quoting the "Morocco Rebels as an example" for the people here. The people are well affected to the laws, and determined to aid in supporting them; and any one who should hold a language tending in the remotest degree to the encouragement of violence would soon be taught to feel his egregious mistake. We are, the more, under no apprehension for the laws; for laws which have their support in the affection of all that is respectable in society, will always secure their own execution. All that Government have to do is to leave a free course to the laws and people, and then we shall have no occasion to fear the result.



## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF PEERS, SATURDAY, JULY 10.

The Irish Insolvent Debtors, the English Insolvent Debtors, the Assessed Taxes Relief, the Charitable Funds, the New South Wales Duties, the Excise Duties, and the Plate Glass Bills, were severally read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Monday, July 12.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following, amongst other Bills:—the Irish Excise Duty Bill, and the Irish and English Insolvent Debtors' Bills, the Pauper Lunatics Bill, the Poor's Relief Bill, the East India Goods Bill, the Smuggling Prevention Bill, the Townlands in Ireland Bill, the Stamp and Loan Bill, the Irish Treasury Bills Bill, the New South Wales Duties Indemnity Bill, the Glass Duty Bill, the Irish Cash Payments Bill, the Irish Prisons Bill, the Irish Postage Bill, the East India Postage Bill, the Colonial and the Slaves Bill.

In the Queensberry Cases judgement was given against the legality of the Peas or Leases granted by the late Duke of Queensberry in Scotland. [By this decision a considerable part of the money left by the late Duke must be appropriated to the refunding of the gross sums of fines received by him, as the consideration money for such leases.] The Lord Chancellor, with reference to the state of the Law of Scotland upon this point, gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill early next Session, in order to remove the doubts in which the question was involved.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 13.

A formal Meeting of the House took place at one o'clock, when several return Bills, mostly private, were brought up from the Commons by Mr. Brodgen and others, and laid upon the table.

About two o'clock, the Cannon announced the entrance of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Royal Suite into the Chambers of Parliament; and in a few minutes the Regent having put on his Robes of State in the Prince's Chamber, the Royal Procession entered the House of Peers, and his Royal Highness took his seat upon the Throne.—Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was then despatched to order the attendance of the Commons forthwith, and accordingly a very considerable number of Members, with the Speaker at their head, appeared at the Bar.

The SPEAKER immediately addressed the Prince Regent as follows:—

May it please your Royal Highness.

We, his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, attend your Royal Highness with our profoundest Bill of Supply.

The subjects which have occupied our attention, have been more numerous, more varied, and more important, than are usually submitted to the consideration of Parliament in the same Session.

Upon many of these subjects we have been engaged in long and unwearied examinations; but such has been the pressure of other business and particularly of that which ordinarily belongs to a first Session of Parliament, and such the magnitude and intricacy of many of those inquiries, that the limits of the present Session have not allowed of bringing them to a close.

But, Sir, of those measures which we have completed, the most prominent, the most important, and as we trust, in their consequences the most beneficial to the Public, were the measures which have grown out of the present state of the Country, both in its Currency and its Finances.

Early, Sir, in the present Session, was instituted an inquiry into the effects produced on the Exchange with Foreign Countries, and the state of the circulating Medium, by the restriction on payments in Cash by the Bank. This inquiry was most anxiously and most deliberately conducted, and in its result led to the conclusion, that it was most desirable, quickly, but with due precautions, to return to our ancient and healthful state of Currency. That whatever might have been the expediency of the Acts for the suspension of payments in Cash at the different periods at which they were enacted, and doubtless they were expedient whilst the Country was involved in the most expensive contest that ever weighed down the Finances of any Country,—still, that the necessity for the continuance of these Acts having ceased, it became us, with as little delay as possible (avoiding carefully the convulsion of too rapid a transition), to return to our ancient system; and that if at any period, and under any circumstances, this return could be effected without national inconvenience, it was at the present, when this mighty Nation, with a proud retrospect of the past after having made the greatest efforts, and achieved the noblest objects, was now reposing in a confident, and as we fondly hope, a well-founded expectation of sound and lasting Peace.

In considering, Sir, the state of our finances, and in minutely comparing our income with our expenditure, it appeared to us, that the excess of our income was not fairly adequate for the purposes to which it was applicable, the gradual reduction of the National Debt.

It appeared to us, that a clear available surplus of at least five millions ought to be set apart for that object.

This, Sir, has been effected by the additional imposition of three millions of taxes.

Sir, in adopting this course, his Majesty's faithful Commons did not conceal from themselves that they were calling upon the nation for a great exertion; but well knowing that honour, and character, and independence, have at all times been the first and dearest objects of the hearts of Englishmen, we felt assured, that there was no difficulty that the country would not encounter, and no pressure to which she would not willingly and cheerfully submit, to enable her to maintain, undisturbed and unimpaired, that which has never yet been shaken or sullied; her Public Credit, and her National Good Faith.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured, shortly, and I am aware how imperfectly, to notice the various duties which have devolved upon us, in one of the longest and most arduous sessions in the records of Parliament.

The Bill, Sir, which it is my duty to present to your Royal Highness, is intimated.

An Act for applying certain Moneys therein mentioned for the Service of the year 1819, and for farther appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

To which, with all humility, we pray His Majesty's Royal Assent.

When the SPEAKER had concluded,

The Personal Royal Assent of the Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, was then declared, in the usual form, to the following Bills: The Appropriation Bill, the New Churches' Act Amending Bill, the Highland Roads and Bridges, the Baker's Regulation, the Poor Laws' Amendment, the Milbank Penitentiary, the Bill to Reverse the Attainder on the Family of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and to three road or Inclosure Bills.

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

After the above proceedings, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent closed the Session by the following Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I cannot close this Session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the Circulation and Currency of the Kingdom demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I entertain a confident expectation that the measures adopted, as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the burthens of the People; but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting at once all the Financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief that the means which you have devised for this purpose are calculated to press as lightly on all the classes of the community as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country.

I have observed with great concern the attempts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of dissatisfaction to the Institutions and Government of the Country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity.

You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that, on your return to your several Counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the Magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which it is professed to remedy; and who, under the pretence of Reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy Constitution.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said:—

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next.

The Prince Regent and the Royal Suite, in which the Sword of State was borne by the Duke of Wellington, the Imperial Crown of the Realm by Viscount Melbourne, the Cap of Maintenance by the Marquis of Winchester, and the Prince of Wales's Crown by the Earl of Yarmouth, then retired, and the Commons having withdrawn to their own House, their Lordships soon after separated.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JULY 12.

New Writs were ordered for the Borough of Eye, in the room of Sir R. Gifford, who, since his election, had accepted the office of Attorney-General; for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, in the room of Mr. S. Copley, now Solicitor-General; and for Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. W. Douglas, appointed Keeper of the General Register for Scotland.

To questions asked by Mr. A. Taylor, on the subject of a late attack on a British Merchantman by a Spanish frigate (the circumstances of which are stated in our first page) Lord Castlereagh replied, that our Ambassador at Madrid was instructed to "inquire into the case; while other steps had already been taken to gain information on the subject.

#### EMIGRATION.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had to propose a grant for the purpose of enabling his Majesty's Government to assist unemployed workmen of this country in removing to one of our Colonies. It had been the wish of his Majesty's Government first to try an experiment on a small scale, how far it might be possible to employ the surplus population of this country in one of our Colonies, in such a manner as might be advantageous to the people removed, and beneficial to the country. From the satisfactory result of this experiment, it was that Government were now desirous of trying the experiment on a larger scale.—The Colony selected was that of the Cape of Good Hope. The greater part of the persons disposed to emigrate from this country, rather wished to go to the United States of North America, where Government could give them no direct encouragement, or to the British Colonies of North America. But with respect to the latter, his Majesty's Government, considering the inconvenience to which these persons would be subjected on their arrival in America, the resources with which it would be necessary to furnish them to enable them to pass a hard and dreary winter; whereas, on the other hand, the emigrants, after reaching the Cape of Good Hope, would in a very short time be enabled to obtain returns from the soil—they had selected the Cape of Good Hope as the Colony to which emigration might be most advantageously directed. From the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil in some parts, a rapid and abundant return might reasonably be expected. That Colony was also highly favourable to the multiplication of stock. The particular part of the Colony selected was the South-Eastern Coast of Africa. It was at some distance from the Cape Town. A small town was already built there. It was proposed to pay the expense of the passage, and at the same time to secure to the settler the means of employing his industry to advantage on his landing at the destined spot. But a small advance of money would be required from each settler before embarking, to be repaid him in necessaries at the Cape, by which means, and by the assistance given him by Government, he would have sufficient to procure him a comfortable subsistence till he got in his crops, which in that climate were of rapid growth. The Cape was suited to most of the productions both of temperate and warm climates—to the olive, the mulberry, the vine, as well as most sorts of culmiferous and leguminous plants. The persons emigrating to this settlement would soon find themselves comfortable.—The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving the grant of a sum not exceeding £50,000, to be issued from time to time, for the purpose of enabling Government to assist persons disposed to settle in his Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. HUME approved of the motion, and regretted that such a measure had not been adopted before, but was of opinion that the parishes ought to be called upon to subscribe in proportion to the poor which they contained.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the parishes were in certain instances allowed to subscribe, but in no case were they to be compelled.—(Hear.)

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD objected to the motion and to the principle of authorised emigration altogether, and contended that

there was enough of ground in this country at present to employ the industrious poor, and instanced 80,000 acres in Dartmoor and the Downs, which, he said, by proper attention, might be made to produce 100,000. The contrast for stone in those places was lucrative, and the soil was, besides, admirably adapted for the cultivation of flax.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON followed on the same side.

Mr. WILLIAMS conceived this country possessed the means of giving employment to every person in it who was able to labour; There was much waste land in this country, which might be cultivated to advantage.—This motion was then agreed to.

#### FINANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Sir H. PARNELL moved the Order of the Day, for resuming the debate on the Finance Resolutions, which he had laid before the House. The Honorable Bart. expressed his conviction, that if the Expenditure of the Country was thoroughly investigated, with a sincere wish for retrenchment and economy, a very considerable saving might be made in every branch of the Expenditure.

Mr. LONG and Lord PALMERSTONE defended the departments to which they belonged, against the imputations cast upon them by the Honorable Baronet's resolutions, as did Sir Thomas B. Martin, Sir George Cockburn, and Sir Isaac Coffin, the Navy departments.—In the course of the discussion, Mr. Ommamney enquired, whether certain allowances made to the army were, as promised, given to the Navy.—Sir T. B. Martin said, that this question had nothing to do with the subject of debate.—Mr. Ommamney replied, that he was surprised that the Honorable Comptroller should object to a question in which were involved the interests of the Navy.

Sir G. COCKBURN had no objection to state, that it was intended to put the Navy upon the same footing as the Army, as far as the two services could be assimilated.—Mr. Hutchinson explained; Whether the expenditure at St. Helena were millions or farthings, he objected to it, as the principle was the same; the treatment of the prisoner was cruel and unheard of.

The question being put, the resolutions were negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

Tuesday July 13.

At half past one o'clock (40 Members being present) the Speaker took the Chair.

#### STOREKEEPER GENERAL.

Mr. HUME was desirous of stating what he had been prevented from doing on the former evening, and should conclude with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, which would be an echo of the Resolution formerly passed by that House, on the subject of economy and retrenchment, for the purpose of taking into consideration the salary of places becoming vacant previously to their being filled up. Notwithstanding the Resolution of the House, Ministers had shown no disposition for economy, but on the contrary, the military establishment of the country had been conducted on a scale of the utmost extravagance.—The expense of the army for the last year had amounted almost to ten millions, and for the present to about 8,900,000. With respect to the navy, the expense was fourfold greater than it had been under former peace establishments; and a similar increase of expenditure had taken place in other departments. The department of the Storekeeper General had been unparalleled in point of expenses.—The Honorable Member was proceeding when the noise of cannon announcing the departure of the Prince Regent for the House of Peers, admonished him to conclude, with moving an humble Address to the Prince Regent, for the strictest investigation into every branch of the public expenditure, and for the introduction into every department, of every degree of retrenchment and economy compatible with the public service, particularly in the establishment of the Storekeeper General.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was sure the House would feel the great injustice and unfairness of the Honorable Member, in bringing forward such charges, at a time when it was impossible that there could be an opportunity to refute them.

Sir T. B. MARTIN rose to express his indignation at the unfairness of the accusations made by the Honorable Member (Mr. Hume,) when the Usher of the Black Rod entered the House, and informed the Speaker, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent required the attendance of the House in the House of Peers.

The House then went to the House of Peers, and heard the Prince Regent deliver his Speech from the Throne, and the Parliament prorogued.

The SPEAKER then returned to the House accompanied by a few Members, to whom he stated, that he had procured a copy of the Prince Regent's Speech, which had just been delivered. He then read the copy of the Speech; after which the various Members withdrew, and the Session terminated.



## Popular Meeting in Lancashire.

(From the Star, July 8, 1819.)

In consequence of the distribution of a circular, requesting a meeting of Deputies from the neighbouring towns and populous places, to take place at Oldham, in Lancashire, this day, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining and promulgating the opinions generally entertained in these districts, on the subjects of Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, and also on the best means of improving the condition of the labouring class. We, the Deputies so assembled for the purposes aforesaid, after a full investigation and deliberation on the subjects before us, and with a strict regard to truth did unanimously agree to publish the following Declaration and Address to our fellow countrymen, and to which we solicit their most serious attention:—

“We the Deputies now assembled, feel convinced that the distress of the districts which we represent, is now more deep and general than it has ever been known before at any period of our lives; and, as we firmly believe, at any preceding period of our history, and that it is much too great for human endurance, inasmuch as want of employment in some cases, and lowness of wages in others, in conjunction with the high price of necessities, produce instantaneous death not unfrequently, or some ravaging disease, which, in its horrible progress, bears down all before it. This is the sad and deplorable condition in which we are placed, after a destructive war of twenty years, a war said to be for the preservation of social order, but in reality commenced for the sole purpose of crushing the spirit of liberty in France, and preventing all necessary and salutary political reformation at home.

“We are now in the fifth year of peace; but, instead of any improvement taking place in our condition, we are continually getting from bad to worse: it is therefore manifest that no relief is to be expected under the present system of speculation and misrule, more especially as, instead of reducing taxation, they are about, if possible, to increase it. That our petitions and remonstrances for redress of grievances have only been met by taunts, threats, insults, and by suspending the fundamental principles of our constitution, filling our gloomy and solitary dungeons, and transporting and even beheading some of the most industrious and wretched of our population.

“That from all these facts, it is clearly manifest, that all applications in the shape of petitions of remonstrance to the House of Commons will not be attended with any good effect; and, as the Home Secretary appears to be an insuperable impediment in the way of truth reaching the Regent's ear, and as it is indispensably necessary to effect an alteration for the bettering our condition, we deem it a duty we owe to ourselves to call the People of this afflicted country to co-operate with us in every constitutional effort, to do away with the present corrupt system of representation, by effecting the substitution of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments and Election by Ballot, in its place. To produce so desirable a change, we beg leave to recommend the formation of Union Societies, in every town and village in the kingdom, for the purpose of acquiring and diffusing political information, and also the frequent holding of public and distinct meetings, in order to connect, complete, and harmonise our political understanding and feeling.

“It requires only the removal of wilful ignorance, to know that the present system of Legislation is only calculated to enrich the few at the expense of many, by laying immense taxes upon the people, and then squandering them away by thousands, and even tens of thousands, to worthless, if not wicked individuals; by making laws to advance the price of the poor man's necessities, in order to increase the rich man's rent roll, in propping up Mr. Burke's Corinthian pillar, by sinking its pedestal into the earth.

“Our condition has become desperate. Our very existence is at stake; for although we have glutted every market with our labour, yet we ourselves cannot get enough. The blame then lies not with the labourers, but with the Legislators. We say then to those unfeeling monsters in the shape of men, (the Borough Monkeys,) if we must die, either by starvation or in the defence of our inalienable rights, we cannot hesitate to prefer the latter.

[This address was signed by the Chairman, in behalf of the Meeting of Deputies. The Deputies from each and every place, explicitly and individually stated to the Meeting, that Universal Suffrage, (Annual Parliaments, and Election by Ballot, were the principles approved at their respective places.]

The following resolutions were then read, and carried unanimously:—  
Resolved, 1st. That the Declaration passed at the Oldham Meeting be adopted by the present.

2nd. That England has been involved in a most ruinous, expensive, and unnecessary war, for a quarter of a century.

3rd. That as far as we can discover, its object was the perpetuity of the tythe system and legitimacy, and not the welfare and happiness of the productive classes.

4th. That the supporters of the nation, the agriculturists, the merchants, artists, the manufacturers, and artisans, were repeatedly assured that indemnity for the past, and security for the future, were the objects of the said bloody war.

5th. That from the circumstances which are now taking place, the above objects are entirely lost sight of; the regret of the King falsified, and the only hope of reward for national exertion, (so often held forth as inducements of patient suffering), a lessening of the national burthens, is dashed from us with insult, and our distresses thereby treated with ridicule.

6th. That no redress can be obtained but from ourselves, that we amply possess the means, and if we fail to adopt them with vigour, and resolutely to persevere, we shall merit every privation which we may have to endure, and deserve the detestation of posterity, to whom we shall leave the greatest legacy of tyranny and cowardice that was ever bequeathed by one generation to another.

7th. That the following declaration be signed by all who are determined not to become passive slaves, and transmitted to Manners Sutton, as Speaker of the House in which he presides, for the information of whom it may concern.

8th. That these Resolutions and Declarations be advertised in the Courier and the Morning Post and in one Loyal Paper in each county, if means can be found in such county to defray the expense thereof.

The business of the evening was conducted by the perusal and adoption of the following declaration.

“We, the Undersigned having had our full share of the burthen of the late war to support, were led to expect that its termination would have been attended with a reduction of taxes, imposed as we were told by the King, with regret, for the maintenance of a just and necessary contest; that so far from this being the case, we have beheld every disposition on the part of this government and descendants, to continue all the war taxes in time of peace, and to perpetuate every expense which the war had engendered, and that neither economy nor retrenchment have formed any feature in their character, nor obtained any place in their councils except when forced thereto by the groans of a starving multitude. That from the present attempt to increase the burthens with which we are overwhelmed, we have no expectation of escaping by a vote of the Legislature. The members of the House of Commons, not being our representatives, neither having performed the office of guardians of our rights and liberties, and protectors of our property. That from these promises we consider it a duty which we owe to our country, ourselves, and our posterity, to abstain from the use of spirits, beer, tobacco, tea, and every other article not absolutely necessary to the support of our existence, until put in possession of the right of electing in our own districts, representatives to parliament.”

The resolutions of the meeting at Ashton under Line are conspicuous for the sentiments and display of real knowledge. Instead of wasting time and talent upon minor points, they go at once to the root of the evil, to the cause of their grievances, and the means of redress. But it is an injustice to speakers to comment upon their principles in any other language than their own.

First. That the intent and end of this Meeting is to remove as far as possible, those political evils that have so heavily afflicted this generation of our countrymen, and that with a rapid and increasing force, have arrived at that point where the cord of human endurance must break or we must become the most abject slaves, and unworthy of existence.

Second. That this Meeting taking Nature, Reason, and Experience for its guides, wishes by those means, to point out to its countrymen the causes of the evils that assail us, and the means of removing them, and that it trusts to their union of sentiment alone for success.

Third. That silence or contempt the people have met with, from every branch of the legislature, whenever they have humbly solicited their aid by the right of Petition, make them despair of ever being attended to, unless the united force of a whole people (speaking in a voice of thunder) can bring them to a sense of their duty.

Fourth. That this Meeting hold Universal Suffrage and annual Elections of Parliament to be the principal essentials to form a House of Commons that would legislate for the happiness of the people, the only rational end for which any government can be instituted.

Fifth. That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a mockery of what it professeth to be, that is, a just and impartial distributor of the hard earnings of the industrious labourer; but in order that our opinions may not go forth to our countrymen unfounded and on bare assertion, we beg to instance a few of those wanton and unjust facts of prodigal expenditure, authorised by those acts of the legislature that are most strongly imprinted on our memory, witness the 23,000l. in presents for snuff boxes, to individuals basking in riches from the robbery of millions; though, at the same time, the children of a part of the producers of that property, were clothed in rags and destitute of bread. The assigning of a yearly stipend of 10,000l. per ann. to the Duke of York, (though already possessed of the enormous sum of 10,000l. a year) for performing the least of all paternal duties, namely, to see an insane father once a month, while hundreds of those who were to pay that salary, had to go as great a distance to their insane and emaciated parents confined in a workhouse, at their own expense, upon a salary of precarious dependence, and not more than one shilling a day. In the Corn laws that have deprived the labourer of his bread, in defiance of his petitions, in order to raise enormous taxes, wasted in profligate and unnecessary pensions, and grants, not unfrequently as a reward for the basest of actions. In the enactment of Combination Laws, that send the industrious labourer to prison for years, for endeavouring to enjoy as much of the fruits of his labour as was necessary for his existence. In treating with silent contempt the petitions of the industrious mechanics, who, living on the miserable pittance of a shilling a day for years, had humbly petitioned for a small advance of their wages, though they had wantonly taken from them more than half of their small income in the shape of taxes. In the Suspension of Laws, by which the innocent and virtuous were immersed in dungeons. And lastly, in evading a just punishment by passing a Bill of Indemnity, to prevent the execution of the ancient and established Laws of the land.

Sixth. That this meeting recommends to their countrymen, resistance to any increased taxation, until every sincere and pious be abolished and their country freed from a state of starvation.

*Seventh.* That as soon as possible, meetings of delegates in various parts of the country should be held to take into consideration the propriety of immediately going to a general Election of Representatives, to meet in London, or elsewhere, to enter upon such a plan of obtaining a Radical Reform of the people's House of Commons, as they shall deem necessary; being convinced that it is the only means, if speedily accomplished, of saving this country, its manufactures and commerce from total ruin; for taxation and oppression ever did, and ever will destroy states, drive manufactures from such states and annihilate commerce.

*Eighth.* That the thanks of this meeting be given to the venerable Major Cartwright, for his unwearied exertions in promoting the cause of Reform; and likewise that an Address be presented to him by this town, strongly censuring the Electors of Westminster for their neglect and ingratitude to this venerable philanthropist.

*Ninth.* That the thanks of this meeting be given to Henry Hunt Esq. for his willingness and zeal in the cause of the people.

*Tenth.* That the thanks of this meeting be given to William Cobbett, Esq. for his able and manly conduct in supporting the cause of Reform.

*Eleventh.* That the thanks of this meeting be given to T. J. Wooler, for his able manner of advocating the Rights of the people.

*Twelfth.* That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Sherwin for his bold manner of directing the people how to resist oppression.

*Thirteenth.* That this meeting return its unqualified praise to Mr. Carlile, for his undaunted courage in supporting the liberty of the press, in defiance of bigots and despots.

*Fourteenth.* That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby given to Mr. Joseph Johnson, for his kind letter to this meeting.

*Fifteenth.* That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Stock port Union, for their kind Address to this Meeting, through the medium of their fellow-citizen, Mr. Wright Smith.

*Sixteenth.* That Major Cartwright and Mr. Hunt be respectfully requested to unite their efforts, in order to induce Mr. Cobbett immediately to return to his native land, thereby lend his powerful aid to the people, in the acquirement of their just and natural rights.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Chairman.

*Seventeenth.* That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.

### Glasgow Weavers.

*Unto his Royal Highness, George, Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Memorial of the operative Weavers of Glasgow, and surrounding neighbourhood, humbly sheweth.—*

That we approach your Royal Highness, to lay open for your consideration, a true statement of our present distressed situation, in the confident hope that you will be graciously pleased to listen to those facts which are contained therein, and breathed through the mouths of many thousands of his Majesty's most loyal subjects.

In the first place, we would beg leave to state, for the information of your Royal Highness, that, notwithstanding our utmost economy, our present earnings are not sufficient to provide us in the most ordinary of the necessities of life.

To many causes, no doubt, might be attributed the present distressed state of our trade, but that which immediately comes under our own observation is, that the hands are too numerous and capable of producing more cloth than there is a demand for in the market. This, we would request your Royal Highness to observe, arises not so much from any material increase of the population of the country in general, as from the improvements introduced into the trade for the purpose of facilitating the increase of quantity; but whatever be the cause, it is evident that the markets are now overstocked; that the goods have fallen in value, and that, for want of sales, they have increased to a most enormous bulk on the hands of the manufacturer. Under such circumstances, the master has no inducement to make more cloth but from the temptingly cheap rate at which he can procure the labour; and as he generally never fails to take the advantage of the times, the workman having no other shift, must submit, and is glad to engage at any price. Thus he is compelled by necessity to add to the evil, by working hard to increase that which is already too much, in order to preserve existence.

The improvements in Agriculture are undoubtedly praise worthy and the good which the country derives from them, we acknowledge to be very great; but how much is it to be regretted that the very cause which produces good, is, at the same time, productive of much evil? for, in Agriculture as in Manufactures, a given quantity of grain can be produced with fewer hands than formerly. In consequence of this, and in order to make room for the new system of farming, the peasantry and lesser farmers are thrown in upon the manufacturing districts, which still adds to the number of hands, already too plentiful; and as the workman under such circumstances is obliged to dispose of his labour at an unfair price, time has now proved that the result to him is starvation disease, and misery.

A thing heard of never makes such an impression on the mind as a thing actually exhibited to the senses; but we presume that it will be enough for the delicacy of the feelings of your Royal Highness, to learn that our average wages exceed no more than 5s. a-week; that it is still subject to alteration, and has daily the appearance of becoming less; (but in this your Royal Highness is to understand that the 5s. is not clear money; the workman, has a loom, mending, and certain materials to uphold, which will nearly reduce it one-third.)

Numbers of us have lately been roused out because we were not able to pay our rents, not even exempting the head of the family's working loom. Numbers of us are likewise thrown idle because our employers have no

use for us; and numbers are indeed paid so low, that, after defraying the necessary expenses of workmanship, the labour goes absolutely for nothing. Wishing still to cherish a spirit of independence, and not wishing to be thought clamorous, we bore our sufferings for the last three years with a fortitude which would almost exceed belief; but, when we consider the gloomy prospect which is still before us, we can be no longer silent on our present sufferings. Our clothing has worn out, and our food is of the very coarsest kind, yet there is not enough of it; and owing to this, perhaps, as much as to any other cause, may be attributed the prevalence of the Typhus Fever, which is not yet rooted out from amongst us. Our credit has worn out, and many amongst us have no money to purchase food. Our children cry for bread, but there is none to give them, and hunger becomes so urgent in its cravings that no charm can soothe it. To this we would request the particular attention of your Royal Highness, for men once driven to desperation may be tempted to do that, which, otherwise, they would never think of—indeed, to the difficulty which the workman feels in living by honest industry, may be attributed in a great measure the alarming increase of crime.

When a workman in Scotland is thrown idle, he becomes absolutely destitute, because (as in England) he has no Poor Rates to depend on; of course there are many instances of families passing whole days without food, and even families, who are able and willing to work, are frequently, on a Saturday night, glad when they can get a quart of oatmeal to borrow, in order to subsist them during the Sabbath; and, however incredible it may appear, such are the straits to which we are now reduced, that it is not uncommon for a man, who could once boast of independence and respectability, to borrow his neighbour's shoes in order to carry him to the warehouse. But who are we, may it please your Royal Highness, that are thus engulfed in such a mass of misery? We are the men who have at all times produced more than an equivalent to what we have consumed; who have enriched our country by our skill and industry; and whose fathers and children have fought and bled in defence of that property which our labours have in fact created, but in which we have no inheritance.

We would farther beg leave to impress upon the mind of your Royal Highness that the public support which the English workman receives in the shape of Poor rates, operates as a bounty in favour of English manufacture, whilst the unprotected and unbefriended Scot is reduced to misery, in order that his employers may be enabled to compete in the market. In this, it appears to us that England outshouts Scotland in policy, for the one will be enabled to secure its trade in defiance of competition, (notwithstanding its present embarrassments) by thus publicly supporting its workmen; whilst the other, by starving them out of existence by neglect, will gradually lose its trade, and again sink into poverty and insignificance. Then, as the interest of both countries must be equally dear to your Royal Highness and the British Government, it is our fixed opinion, that the bounty thus given to the English workman, when actually employed, ought in justice to be done away, and that the support be restricted to those who are completely idle, or that the Scottish mechanic be placed on the same level, and this, we doubt not, your Royal Highness will take into your most serious consideration.

And thus situated we would farther beg leave to state for the information of your Royal Highness, that in order to secure a share in the foreign market, the Scottish workman must be content with the same rate of wages for the same kind of work that his German neighbour is; and as the provisions on the Continent are usually a half cheaper than in Britain, it is evident that we are nothing better than a colony of foreigners set down in this country, who might be compelled to work at the Continental rate of wages, and obliged to purchase their food in the British market. In equity, therefore, the workman who works for the foreign market ought to receive a bounty on his work, so as he might be enabled to live at home, or the barter of the earth in return for his productions, ought to be permitted without restrictions.

But to recall your Royal Highness's attention to the immediate cause of our distress; namely, that we are too numerous and capable of producing more cloth than there is a demand for in the market, we are humbly of the opinion that were Government affording the means of transplanting the surplus hands in the trade, together with their families, to the British Settlements in North America, it might be productive of most essential benefit, not only to the emigrants themselves, but of the trade of the mother country in general; and, considering the formidable aspect of the United States of America, this proposition must be fraught with the utmost importance to the country, her American Colonies and his Majesty's Government. And as many of us are willing to emigrate to those Settlements, we have not the means of carrying us thither.

May it please your Royal Highness to take the case into your most serious consideration, and should this measure meet with the approbation of your Royal Highness and his Majesty's Government, that you will be graciously pleased to confer a grant of lands on all those of our trade who may thus be disposed to emigrate to the British Settlements of North America; and, as they have nothing of their own, that you will forth with order the necessary means for the removal of themselves and families, and should Government be pleased to aid in the outfit, and provide the necessary means of subsistence for a given time, after landing, all those of us who would embrace the opportunity of emigrating, would pledge ourselves to refund the expenses incurred therein, by such instalments as might be agreed on, and to commence at a given period after settlement.

But should his Majesty's Government not approve of the measure, we rest in the hope that your Royal Highness will, in your Royal Highness's wisdom, think of some other mode of relief.



## Defence of the Times.

The following extract is from the *Times* Newspaper. The writer is speaking of an assertion of the Ministerial Journal, the *Courier*,—that Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, and Lord Sidmouth had been singled out by the press as the objects of perpetual abuse. He instances the duel and disputes of the two former, and goes on to speak thus of the latter, in order to shew that they have done one another infinitely more harm than the strictures of the press can do them:—

And then, with respect to the Sidmouths. Here is a subject upon which, as the Addingtons were for a long time our daily scribes, we are excellently well-informed. The Addingtons may have since gone round, and united with Mr. Canning; but if we still find ourselves in our pristine opinions, in which we were along with them, (with the Addingtons) and in which they (the Addingtons) placed us, they surely will not be the people to impute blame to us. We took our opinion of Mr. Canning from them, at a time when we possessed no great means of judging for ourselves. But we appeal to Mr. Canning himself, or to any of his friends, whether, from the period at which we cast off the Addington family, this journal has not ceased to peck at him personally. The truth is, that every article of a personal nature was obtruded upon us by the Addingtons; and though from temporary similarity of public opinion we admitted a part, we always exercised the right of rejection. We thus think it necessary to place the parties on a level before the nation; for though it is known how much Mr. Canning abused the Addingtons, it is not matter of so general notoriety how much they abused, or attempted to abuse, Mr. Canning. Truth, however, compels us to say, both on our own account, and on that of the family of which we are speaking, that our columns were never tainted by such ribaldry as then appeared against Lord Sidmouth and the other members of his family in the *Oracle*. No; neither could the Addingtons have written, nor could we have published, any thing so degrading to the persons attacked, as those writings, in which their characters, their talents, their connexions, and even their most innocent peculiarities and family habits, were every day exposed in the *Oracle* newspaper.

But to return to a point from whence we have diverged, we again say, that since we sent the Addingtons adrift, though we may, as heretofore, have been opposed to Mr. Canning's public measures, we have never suffered any article to appear which has alluded to extraneous topics. And such has been the fair play (if we may use the term) which he has received as a political person, at our hands, that we have gone far out of our way, and subjected ourselves to great inconvenience, in order to insert speeches of his, which were not connected with his administration, or with national councils: his electioneering speeches at Liverpool are examples. Towards the Addingtons, also, we have dealt out equal lenity; for during the many years that have elapsed since our connexion with them, we defy any one to tax us with attempts to decry them personally.

Our conduct therefore, as public writers, towards the three gentlemen spoken of by the *Courier*, has indicated no disposition to calumniate any of them: and even now, such is our respect for the public offices of the country, of which Lord Castlereagh, Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Canning, are the several possessors, that as the men do act, and can act together, we sincerely wish that they had not so described each other as they have done, or that all that they have said and written of each other could be obliterated from the public memory; but as this cannot be, surely it is unwise and illiberal to assail others for speaking of them as they have spoken of each other.

Such is the strange exposition which has been laid before the public by the Proprietor of the *Times*. We say the Proprietor, because it is clearly he, and he alone, who can be responsible for the publication of circumstances connected with the management of his papers so far back. The change of the Editorship is too frequent, and in that particular journal too well known, to render the case otherwise; and we confess we have more reasons than one, why we are glad to know this fact, and to exonerate the real literary part of the press from the imputation of having betrayed confidence.

At the same time, to those who think a breach of confidence in any case justifiable, the Proprietor of the *Times* might have much to say for himself. In the first place, there is the disgusting affectation on the part of Members of Parliament, in pretending to be squeamish and only "convinced" at the publication of their speeches; whereas all the world knows as well as themselves, that they are delighted to have them recorded, and mortified beyond measure at their omission. Do they think the public has forgotten Mr. Windham, and that combat of his with the Reporters, which he found so unequal? In the next place, the contempt with which Members are apt to speak

on such occasions of Newspapers and the writers connected with them, is extremely absurd; and to the individual in question, it may have been reasonably provoking, for reasons which we shall state presently. Many Members of Parliament have themselves been writers in Newspapers, and some are well known to be so at this moment. They may despise their own hirelings if they please, as much as other newspaper writers despise them; but this is no reason why they should affect to despise the rest, and to look lofty on a reporter. Their favourite Burke was once a reporter; so was Dr. Johnson; and among the reporters now living, there are names well known and respected in the literary circles, and even destined, if we are not much mistaken, to be more than usually known and admired by all the world.

But, in the third place, who are the members in this particular instance, that affected such loftiness, and such uncontaminated distance from all journal-writing? One was a person, who was a notorious contributor to a weekly journal, which heaped his present friends with ridicule; and another, we are given to understand, was one of a family party, who used this very newspaper the *Times* for the purpose of secretly assailing this very assailer!

This, to be sure, is a very instructive thing to transpire! We think it a pity, however, that the Proprietor of the *Times*, did not at least confine his revenge to the person that roused it, instead of making all the rest of his kindred suffer as well. And again we must say, that however silly he has made the offending parties look, with thus sticking their old Newspaper pens under their chins, and making them hold up their sorry heads, nothing should have induced him to forego his still better and quieter advantage over them, unless he has reason to charge them with having broken the confidence first. And even then there is something in these kinds of retaliation, from which the mind revolts. We know something of provocation; and in spite of provocation we have never resorted to them. We do not allude to offences of this kind, but to ones much deeper and heart-calling. Nor do we speak of our forbearance, for any other purpose, but to shew that we have a right to speak on the matter in general.

## Chorley Petition.

*Chorley Petition.*—The following petition, from the town of Chorley, presented to the House of Commons, by Sir Robert Wilson. It was most graciously received, and ordered to be printed. At this we are not surprised. The style of panegyric in which the petition is composed, must have "come over the ears of Honourable Members with all the charms of novelty." In these slanderous times, to be praised for their "purity" must have been indeed gratifying to their feelings. Some folks have taken into their heads that the good people of Chorley have been a little waggish on this occasion; but, to adopt the language of the petition, we "cannot, for a moment, entertain the idea" that any of our Lancashire fellow subjects would thus triffling with dignities, or impudently address the House of Commons upon the principle that unmerited commendation is the bitterest censure:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled

"Your petitioners, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Chorley, in the County of Lancaster, beg leave to approach your Honourable House, to testify the satisfaction which they feel on learning from the records of its proceedings, that the indignation of the Members of your Honourable House has, in the case of the Boroughs of Penrhy, been excited against those who, either as buyers or sellers, presume to traffic in the elective franchise. In the resolution of your Honourable House to correct, by due punishment, the delinquents who attempt to make seats therein a subject of bargain and sale, your petitioners recognise with pleasure, a constitutional regard to the purity of election, becoming the representatives of a free people; and they cannot but look upon it as a virtual answer to the calumnies against your Honourable House, which they deem it more respectful to your Honourable House to refer to, than to recite: thus much, however, they may be permitted to say, namely, that they cannot, for a moment, entertain the idea that a jury of culprits would convict a criminal; or that wholesale dealers in seats in Parliament would visit with penalties, individuals who carry on the same dealings in retail.

Thus impressed with a conviction of the purity of your Honourable House, your petitioners are ambitious of the privilege of sharing, in its composition; that they therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House would transfer to the town of Chorley, that right to send Members to Parliament, which has been so grossly abused by the burgesses of Penrhy."

## Surrender of Parga.

Among the foreign articles contained in the English Papers, our attention is attracted with a painful degree of interest to the details of the surrender of the fortress of Parga to Ali Pasha. The British garrison has been withdrawn, and shameful to relate, the condition by the stipulation of which our Ministers endeavoured to justify the surrender, has not been fulfilled! Motives of policy may be urged for the abandonment of Parga; but what motive founded in reason or common sense, can be stated for making that abandonment before the consideration demanded and agreed to be given for it was paid down? The amount of the indemnity should have been fixed by joint Commission of Arbitration, and not a Turkish soldier admitted till every piastre of it was paid. The following is the affecting account given of the details of this extraordinary transaction:

*Corfu, June 1.*—The unfortunate city of Parga has at length yielded to its destiny; it has been occupied by Ali Visir, in the name of the Porte. All the inhabitants men, women, and children, to the number of between two and three thousand, have quitted in tears, their native soil, and wandering into the Ionian Isles, implore a new country. The sums which the Porte had sent to Ali Visir to indemnify the inhabitants for the property, moveable and immovable which they might abandon, have not been paid over to them by the Pasha, as avaricious as he is cruel. This city, small but very strong, was the last possession of the Christian Powers on the Continent of Greece. By the Treaty of 1800 this city was placed under the united protection of Russia and the Porte, as well as the Ionian Isles. In several other posterior Treaties it was ceded to the Porte, but these Treaties remained unexecuted. When in 1815, a new Convention, concluded at Paris on the 5th of November, put the Ionian Islands under the protection of England, the Porte renewed his claims, and refused his concurrence unless Parga were delivered up. England endeavoured for a long time, but without success to evade this cession, by the large sums which it demanded by way of indemnification for the property of the inhabitants of Parga. They were little acquainted with the ambitious character of Ali Visir, who was not a man to stick at any promise to disembarass himself of the presence of the European troops; as little did they take into account the devotion of the Grand Seigneur, who counts it his glory to have brought under his sceptre an infidel city, which had stood out against all his predecessors.

## New Post Office Act.

We received a Copy of the New Post Office Act, through a friendly hand, late last evening; and as it is a Document of great public interest to Englishmen in India, we shall publish it complete to-morrow, with all its details.

## Commercial Reports.

Report of the Sale of 4548 Bales of Cotton Wool, at the East India House, on the 16th of July, 1819.

1614 Bales Surat—

269 Bales Company's; Taxed at 9d per lb.;  
20 Bales sold, at 9½d per lb.  
249 Bales, left unsold at the Tax Price.

269 Bales, clean, fair Staple.

17 Bales Licensed; (uncleared of Sept. sale 1818); of good soft staple and fair colour; sold at 10d per lb.  
3329 Bales Damaged; of various qualities and degrees of damage; sold accordingly, at 2½d to 8½d per lb.

1614

3929 Bales Bengal—mostly sold—

326 Bales of good fair colour and quality, but a little leafy; at 6½d to 7½d per lb.  
1922 Bales of fair middling quality, but a little more leafy; at 6d to 6½d per lb.  
353 Bales of inferior colour, dirty, and fouler; at 5½d to 5½d per lb.  
394 Bales damaged, of various qualities and degrees; at 2½d to 7d per lb.

2929

4 Bales Madras—Damaged; sold, at 4½d to 8½d per lb.  
1 Bale Tachinore—partially damaged; soft, fair staple, bright and clean; sold, at 10½d per lb.

4548

Prompt, 1st October.

The result of this small sale is so far satisfactory as it regards Bengal Cotton, that it indicates the dawning of some improvement in the market prices. The price of Surat Cotton still continues depressed, by the low prices at which American Cottons have recently been imported; but, both in Bengals and Surats, it is confidently reckoned that the market has passed its lowest ebb of price.

Price Current of Silk, sold by the East India Company, 19th July, 1819, Prompt, 16th October, 1819.

Company's—1200 Bales Bengal.

SKEIN. (Country Wound)		A from to				B from to				C from to			
		s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Jungypore,	D 20s—a 20s 3d												
Rungpore,	E 20 1 a 20 5												
Commercolly,													
<b>FILATURE.</b>													
Bauleah,	No. 1	0	0	0	0	25	0	27	2	25	7	26	9
	2	25	6	29	11	25	3	28	0	25	3	30	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	26	0
Commercolly,	No. 1	34	3	35	4	28	4	30	8	0	0	0	0
	2	32	4	34	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosimbazar,	No. 1	28	2	0	0	26	0	27	9	24	7	26	8
	2	26	4	27	11	25	2	27	6	24	10	26	1
Gouatea,	No. 1	30	10	33	11	26	3	28	2	25	0	25	7
	2	29	2	31	5	25	9	27	10	0	0	0	0
Herripaul, white,	No. 1	30	6	32	1	0	0	0	0	24	10	27	1
	2	25	0	25	11	23	6	27	3	0	0	0	0
Jungypore,	No. 1	0	0	0	0	26	7	27	7	26	2	26	0
	2	28	6	28	11	0	0	0	0	25	1	26	0
Malda,	No. 1	26	7	27	6	25	1	25	5	25	3	25	6
	2	25	6	26	9	0	0	0	0	25	6	25	11
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	25	4
Rungpore,	No. 1	0	0	0	0	26	4	0	0	25	3	26	10
	2	27	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	6
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	1
Rungpore, white,	No. 2	27	4	27	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filature Native,													
Bauleah Native,													

CHINA.

Tayssam,  
Tsatlee,  
Canton, 81s to 81s 11d

Private,—826 Bales China.

250 Bales Bengal.

SKEIN. (Country Wound)		A from to				B from to				C from to			
		s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Rungpore,	....	0	0	0	0	19	9	19	11	D15	8	21	1
Commercolly,	....	A18	0	0	0	B20	0	0	0	C20	0	26	6
Commercolly,	....	B19	0	19	5	E17	7	18	11	0	0	0	0
Cosimbazar,	....	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	1	0	0	0	0
Rungpore,	....	0	0	0	0	22	11	23	2	24	1	24	4
Filature, Native,	....	0	0	0	0	25	3	0	0	24	3	24	4
Bauleah, Native,	....	22	11	23	0	19	6	23	10	19	4	29	3

CHINA.

	No. 1. from to	No. 2. from to	No. 3. from to										
Tayssam,	....	0	0	0	0	25	0	28	11	24	10	26	7
Tsatlee,	....	34	0	37	10	23	9	25	2	0	0	0	0

Silks in the Warehouse unsold:

China,	....	....	....	479 Bales,
Bengal,	....	....	....	2054 Bales.
Private—China,	....	....	....	102 Bales.
Chassaur,	....	....	....	144 Bales.

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